

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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TO  
THE FARMERS OF ENGLAND;  
AND TO  
THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

*On the ticklish state of the affairs  
of the former, and on the still  
more ticklish state of the repu-  
tation of Mr. Daniel O'Connell.*

Kensington, 27th July, 1825.

GENTLEMEN,

ADDRESSING myself first to you, the Farmers of England, my attention to the situation of your affairs has been, at this time, attracted by a letter, which was published in the *Farmers' Journal*, as it is called, of the 25th of this month. The people who manage this Journal are a set of most despicable literary impostors, who, if they had justice done them,

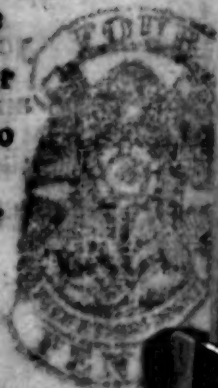
would have the application of the good hard fist of a farmer to screw their noses out of their faces, and leave upon them that mark of bodily rottenness which unquestionably belongs to their souls.

The letter, of which I have spoken above, is signed, "A GENTLEMAN FARMER," and is dated, "Wiltshire, July 11th, 1825." So that, here is neither name of the writer nor name of his place of abode.

No gentleman ever wrote the letter: no farmer ever wrote this letter: it is a piece of poor miserable stuff, strung together by the contemptible paragraph grinders of this pretended *Farmers' Journal*. I beg you to bear in mind, that I regard it in this light; that I ascribe it solely to these vermin, that live in lamp black and urine these distributors of dirty paper and stinking ink, and that I by no

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



means attribute it to any man, not only engaged in agriculture, not only filling the honourable station of an owner or cultivator of the land; but, that I attribute it to no one who knows the plant of the wheat from the plant that produces the peas or the beans.

Nevertheless, the *subject* of which the letter treats is of vast importance to the whole of the nation: it behoves every man to endeavour to have just and clear views as to this subject; and, it is particularly necessary that you should have these views. Therefore, after, according to my usual manner, inserting this letter at full length, and numbering the paragraphs for the sake of more easy reference, I shall offer you some remarks upon the several matters mentioned in it. I shall show you how great numbers of you have been misled as to these matters; and I shall endeavour to guard you against future misleadings and future evil consequences arising therefrom. I am well aware, that the far greater part of you

will be very little disposed to listen to me, as long as you can get a high price for your produce; and I well remember how willing you were to listen to me when you got but half the present prices. This, however, has not the smallest effect upon me. I know that I am right; and, the more you give evidence of thinking me wrong; the more general that opinion is; the more completely I am left by myself, the greater will be my triumph at last, the more solid my satisfaction, the greater the pride of all my fast friends, and the more lasting my well-merited fame.

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#### " NEW DANGERS TO THE LANDED INTEREST.

" SIR,      " *Wiltshire, July 11, 1825,*  
 " 1. It might have been hoped,  
 " that *when cash payments were*  
 " *resumed*, and the landed inter-  
 " est had undergone the very ex-  
 " tremity of suffering in the con-  
 " sequences of that measure, a  
 " long respite from any other  
 " than ordinary dangers and ca-  
 " lamities would have been af-  
 " forded to us, to retrieve, if pos-  
 " sible, the lost fortunes of some,



“ and the impaired capital of all  
 “ the members of our unfortunate  
 “ class. It seems, however, that  
 “ we are not to be so happy, and  
 “ that *new dangers* impend over,  
 “ not the agricultural interest  
 “ only, but the whole nation.

“ 2. The symptoms of these  
 “ new misfortunes, although for a  
 “ *long time past predicted* by some  
 “ of the *ablest and most intelli-*  
 “ *gent Members of both Houses of*  
 “ *Parliament*, and by some *wri-*  
 “ *ters out of it*, appear to have  
 “ been disregarded by those whose  
 “ duty it was to watch over the  
 “ interests of the kingdom, until,  
 “ *by a most accidental occurrence*  
 “ *at Bristol*, by the refusal of a  
 “ banker there to pay his notes  
 “ in gold, *disclosures* have been  
 “ made of the *most appalling na-*  
 “ *ture*, and such as may lead to  
 “ consequences involving the tran-  
 “ quillity, the honour, and even  
 “ the safety of the United King-  
 “ dom.

“ 3. It is now avowed in Par-  
 “ liament, that the gold coin in  
 “ the coffers of the Bank is so in-  
 “ considerable in amount, that the  
 “ whole may be withdrawn, and  
 “ the miseries of the suspension  
 “ of cash payments be again in-  
 “ flicted upon the country.

“ 4. The subject is of so mo-  
 “ mentous a character, and in-

“ volves such a series of mischie-  
 “ vous consequences deeply inte-  
 “ resting to the landed and farm-  
 “ ing interest, that I hope to be  
 “ allowed a space in *The Farm-*  
 “ *ers' Journal* to enter more mi-  
 “ nutely into some particulars.

“ 5. An able writer in the  
 “ *Times*, and *Evening Mail*, has  
 “ lately asserted, that the gold  
 “ specie in the Bank does not ex-  
 “ ceed five millions, and that as-  
 “ sertion has been countenanced  
 “ by one of the most eminent and  
 “ wealthy commercial Members  
 “ of the House of Commons, who  
 “ has declared, that a sum of  
 “ three, five, or eight millions  
 “ might be required for the im-  
 “ portation of corn only, and that  
 “ in such case he did not know  
 “ how the demand could be met.

“ 6. The before-mentioned wri-  
 “ ter also asserts, that from the  
 “ official returns made to the  
 “ House of Commons so recently  
 “ as in April last, the regular ex-  
 “ port of gold is SEVEN HUN-  
 “ DRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER  
 “ MONTH; that such export is  
 “ continued to the present time;  
 “ that the paper circulation of the  
 “ Bank of England since last  
 “ year has not diminished but  
 “ increased, and that no mea-  
 “ sures are in progress to reduce  
 “ the circulation; and he then

" concludes, that we may calcu-  
 " late on another suspension of  
 " cash payments.

" 7. The causes of the impend-  
 " ing danger are said to be, an  
 " indiscreet issue of Bank paper,  
 " not only without a correspond-  
 " ing increase of gold coin in  
 " their coffers, but in the face of  
 " an unprecedented and alarming  
 " diminution of such coin.

" 8. Now, the Bank Directors  
 " should never forget their lia-  
 " bility to the tribunal of public  
 " opinion; but they should do  
 " more, they should remember  
 " the awful precedent that oc-  
 " curred in 1720, of the idigna-  
 " tion from an injured people :—  
 " then corruption was associated  
 " with indiscretion. Perhaps in  
 " our times there may be an ab-  
 " sence of bad motives, but the  
 " decisions of our Courts of Law  
 " and Equity, in cases of private  
 " trusteeships, punish, and se-  
 " verely too, the smallest devia-  
 " tions from the straight line; and  
 " I know no reason why public  
 " corporate bodies should not be  
 " equally amenable and answer-  
 " able in the person or purse of  
 " their members for any mischiefs  
 " they may bring upon the coun-  
 " try; and I know of no greater,  
 " at the present moment, than

" another suspension of cash pay-  
 " ments.

" 9. In such an event, Bank  
 " Stock would probably fall 50  
 " per cent., and the other funds  
 " 20 or 30 per cent. Mortgages,  
 " now lying quietly at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 per  
 " cent. would, in consequence of  
 " the scarcity of money, be im-  
 " mediately called in; landlords  
 " and tenants would be again in  
 " a state of uncertainty, and be  
 " obliged to recast their respective  
 " engagements; the commercial  
 " and manufacturing interests  
 " would instantly feel the shock;  
 " many would suspend their ope-  
 " rations, others would at least  
 " contract their business; thou-  
 " sands of artisans would be  
 " thrown out of employ; and we,  
 " of the farming interest, would  
 " not only experience a reduced  
 " demand and correspondent fall  
 " in the price of our produce, but  
 " should be also bound, as by  
 " law established, to bear the  
 " maintenance of the dismissed  
 " operatives; in short, we should  
 " be in the same state of mental,  
 " bodily, and pecuniary suffering  
 " that we were compelled to en-  
 " dure about three years ago,  
 " and from which we are scarcely  
 " yet relieved.

" 10. Now, Sir, I know no rea-  
 " son upon the face of the earth,



why mine, and a hundred thousand other families, should be ruined, or, at least, have our prospects in life blasted, in order that the Bank dividends may be increased a quarter or half per cent. per annum. The Directors cannot now plead as they did in 1797, that the then suspension of cash payments was forced upon them by the acts of the Government, and all for the good of the nation. If this calamity should now result, there must be something more than improvidence or indiscretion at the bottom.

" 11. It may be truly said, that the danger only impends, and that there is a possibility of averting the evil. I hope to God there is; but of this I am certain, that the measures for that purpose should be immediate, determined, and commensurate with the great object.

" 12. As it is, however, a subject of the deepest concern to us of the landed interest, I trust the abler pens of some of your excellent correspondents will be employed, and the result of their reflections transmitted to your columns.

" I am, yours, &c.

" A GENTLEMAN FARMER."

Here are twelve paragraphs, and I shall notice their contents (such as are worthy of any notice at all) in the order in which they lie.

This beastly dealer in lampblack begins by saying that *cash payments were resumed*. This is a falsehood. Cash payments were never resumed. The name of cash payments was resumed; but the payments themselves never were. They never could be resumed while the circulating medium of the country was small bank notes, and while the great mass of the people believed that bank notes were a legal tender. You were told by me, that the withdrawing of the bank notes to a certain extent was the cause of the low prices. You were also told, that the putting out of the bank notes again would cause a rise of prices. The bank notes were put out again, real cash payments were put off for eleven years longer; and there never yet has been, since the year 1797, any real payments in cash, unless you give the name of cash to bits

of very thin oblong paper, the whole of which will, one of these days, be blown away, and be no more seen, just like the dust and bits of straw that you see raised up and whisked away by a whirlwind. Then it is that I shall enjoy myself; and, in the meantime, I am happy in the certainty that that whirlwind will come. Let Mr. BROUGHAM, PETER MACCULLUCH, and the rest of the Scotch *feelosofers*, who are cajoling the cockneys about a *London University*, and whose main object is, like their swindling countryman, LAW, to persuade the people that paper is better than gold; let them revel while they may, absorbed in their delightful dreams of rag roguery; I know that the system must die at last; it is getting blow after blow; I see these blows work upon it; I hear its groans and see its dreadful anticipations; and this is my delight, while I am looking forward to that ignominious death which it so richly deserves.

"The new dangers," of which

this son of lampblack speaks in his first paragraph; of these "*new dangers*" to agriculture, I shall have to speak by-and-by, and shall now go to the second paragraph, so full of beastly folly and of impudent lying. This son of lampblack, who ought to write with a brush, or a stirring stick, and not with a pen, and who ought to dip his stick or his brush in the kennel, tells you that a "*most accidental occurrence at Bristol*, has brought out disclosures "*of a most appalling nature.*" He then goes on to say, in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6, that these disclosures, made by Members of Parliament, and by the Old Times newspaper and the Evening Mail; that these appalling disclosures have made him see that there is not perhaps a tenth part of gold enough in the country to pay a tenth part of the notes which are afloat. Surprising disclosures to be sure, they being no more, neither more nor less, than what I have been saying in the Register ever since the Small-note Bill



was passed. That Bill was passed in July 1822. The object and tendency of that Bill was to give you a higher price for your produce, and silently and quietly to mulct the fundholders, and all that numerous and most expensive swarm of Waterloo gentry, called the Dead-weight. I then told you; from the moment of the passing of that Bill I told you, that it would merely give the System a respite; "a respite," said I; and that is all that it will give it. I said, over and over again, wheat must continue at four shillings a bushel, or must come back again to that price; or, the gold must go out of the country.

The son of lampblack and urine, tells you, that this symptom of the dangers was long ago "predicted" by some of the ablest "and most intelligent Members" of both Houses of Parliament, "and by some writers out of it." Son of lampblack, by what Member of either House of Parliament, except by LORD FOLKESTONE, one of the Members for

Salisbury? By what Member of Parliament, except this one, thou grimy creature; and by *what* writer out of Parliament, thou tawney-hided and offensive thing, who hast the unconscionable audacity to call thyself a gentleman farmer? By *what* writer, I say, except by me? Show us the "*prediction*," coming from anybody else. Show me that prediction in any other speech or any other writing, than those that I have mentioned, and I will, out of my own pocket, pay a couple of stout fellows, and buy brooms and brushes and soap to wash thee clean.

Now, Farmers of England, though you love paper-money as you love your old wheat ricks; though you hate the idea of returning to gold and to low prices; though you would scruple not to put me under your harrows, or drags, and treat me to a trip over ten acres of fallow, if you thought I had the will and the power to bring you back to that gold and to low prices; still, it is your

interest not to be deceived; it is your interest to believe the truth; it is your interest to listen even to that which is disagreeable to you; and it is your duty (though I do not count much upon your performance of that while your pockets are full) to remember and to acknowledge what passed between you and me in 1822. Upon every occasion that presented itself, I told you, that wheat would fall lower than 4s. a bushel after the month of May 1823. I said, that you were not got to the lowest yet, nor any thing like it. I advised you, over and over again, to calculate upon wheat at about 3s. a bushel; but, never upon any one single occasion, did I put forth this prediction, without saying at the same time: "Mind, gentlemen; mind, that the fulfilment of this prediction depends upon the law continuing as it now is; depends upon Peel's Bill going into full effect; depends upon there being real cash payments all over the country; for, if the paper be

*"poured forth again, the wheat may be 20s. a bushel for any thing I know to the contrary."* This was what I *always* told you. I never upon any one occasion missed telling you this. You always had this qualification accompanying my prediction. You were always told that I thought they would put the paper out again; and, with these opinions before you; with these opinions, the correctness of which has been so fully confirmed by events, you were left to judge for yourselves.

After the promulgation of these opinions; after the putting forth of these predictions, the Parliament altered the law. In the Parliament itself it has now been acknowledged, that *Peel's Bill was in part set aside* by the Small-note Bill. That Small-note Bill, which I called, and still call, a mere *respite* to the system of paper-money and cormorant corruption; that Small-note Bill soon began to raise prices, by pouring forth the paper. As the prices rose, and as your pockets filled, a



very large part of you became base or besotted enough, to believe, or to affect to believe, that Cobbett's predictions were falsified. When the sloe-juice, and the juice of logwood, strengthened by brandy, descending your throats under the name of "*poort winde*"; as that detestable stuff went gug gug down your throats, your skulls became empty, your hearts became proud, you forgot your instructor and benefactor, you turned again to embrace the Jews and Jobbers, and began to look up at the sides of your bed-rooms, where the yeomanry cap was hanging covered with dust, and the sword, like that of Hudibras, fastened to the scabbard by rust; you began again to look at these memorials of your days of insolent prosperity; began to think of taking them down again; and began to enjoy, by anticipation, the honour and glory of chopping down those who, if you had been but passive in 1817 and 1819, would have redressed the grievances of the country by reforming the Par-

liament, and would have prevented the passing of those laws which reduced thousands upon thousands of you to beggary, which crammed the workhouses with your wives and children, and which now again, already, are producing effects, which bid you look sharp about you, lest the poor-house be your lot. The sloe-juice, the gravy of logwood chips, the brandy; all will not save you, if we be again brought back to gold; and to gold we must come, or to another stoppage at the Bank.

I heard of your conduct at the markets; I heard of your chuckling as the wheat rose in price; and I heard of the shaking of your jowls, in observing that "*Cobbett's predictions were falsified.*" You were joined in this by no one so heartily as by your friend and instructor, the son of lamp-black, whose letter I have quoted above. But what have you to say now? He has discovered new dangers, arising out of "*a most accidental occurrence*" at Bristol. Little does the poor

beast know about that "*occurrence*," as he calls it. He is not aware, perhaps, that it was a thing produced by great reflection in Mr. Jones; by a meritorious resolution on his part to make the country know well what the law was, and to communicate the same knowledge to the Parliament that had passed the law, and to the Ministers who had proposed it. This son of lampblack talks of an "*occurrence*!" at Bristol. He does not mention the name of Mr. JONES. He is too base to do justice to that gentleman, who merits the thanks of the whole community, as was said by Lord FOLKESTONE in his speech, which part of the speech was most carefully cut off by the *feelosoper* of the Morning Chronicle. The son of lampblack talks of this "*accidental occurrence*," as one would talk of a thunder-storm or a fall of snow, and would persuade you that there is a new danger to you which has arisen out of this occurrence. And now, what is this new danger to

you? The son of lampblack fears *another suspension of cash payments at the Bank*. Well, and what is that to you? The lampblack man says that Bank-stock and funds would fall; that the funds would be at twenty or thirty per cent. instead of ninety, as they are now. That is true enough; but what harm would that do to you? It would raise your wheat to 20s. a bushel, and you and the landlords would pay the fundholders about one half of what you pay them now, and about a fifth part of what you paid them in 1822. How the devil, then, can this be a "*new danger*" to you? Call upon the son of lampblack to explain to you, in distinct terms, how such a change can be a harm to you. To be sure it would be most fatal to the Jews and Jobbers. We should see scores of them; scores of the base creatures, who support corruption by lending it money and dealing in stocks; scores and hundreds and thousands of these base creatures; thousands of Wa-



terloo people, and of tax-eaters of all descriptions, reduced to skin and bone. You would give them one bushel of wheat where you now give them two. They would be starved; their population would be thinned; and you and your landlords would grow fat. How, then, does this son of lampblack make it out, that this would be a new danger to you? The fool knows nothing of the matter: he should stick to his lampblack tub, and leave you (where you have sense enough) to listen to me.

He is monstrously alarmed, lest the mortgages which are now "*lying quietly*," he says, at three and a half and four per cent. should be immediately called in in consequence of the "*scarcity of money*." Here is a lampblack for you! He thinks that money would grow scarce; that is to say, paper-money; he thinks that this would grow scarce, in consequence of a suspension of cash payments; that is to say, in consequence of a measure which would remove all check whatever

to the issue of paper-money. Yes, this grimy man really appears to believe, that a suspension of cash payments, which swelled the Bank of England paper from *eight* millions to nearly *thirty* millions in 1797 and the subsequent years, would cause a *scarcity* of money if the measure were to be repeated now again. This is a precious guide for you. This is a delightful journal *for the farmers*. This must enlighten them prodigiously. Pray listen to him. Guzzle down the logwood] juice, smack your fat lips, say that Cobbett's predictions are falsified, and read and re-read the luminous pages of this teacher with wonder and admiration at his profundity, while you turn up your eyes and hands and bless the Bible-Societies and School-Societies, and the *feelo-sofer* of the Morning Chronicle and Mr. BROUGHAM and PETER MACCULLUCH, for their disinterested endeavours to communicate to their fellow-creatures of England so large a portion of that "*intellectual enjoyment*" which

Dr. BIRKBECK says is so generally diffused over the happy and unshiny territories of Scotland.

The son of lampblack, in his great anxiety to enlighten you, and make you clearly see the magnitude of this "*new danger*," gives you an *instance*; and, you know, there is nothing like an instance to illustrate a general position. Mortgages, he says, now lying quietly at three and a half or four per cent., would be instantly called in. In his eleventh paragraph, he says, that the danger is, as yet, only impending, and that he "*hopes to God*:" he hopes *to God*, mind, "*that there is a possibility of averting the evil*." Let us stop here a bit. *What evil*, good lampblack? *What evil*, I say, thou son of grime and stink? I ask thee *what evil*? the evil of *suspending cash payments*. And thou hopest to God, that there is a possibility of averting this evil. Do not be frightened, farmers: suck down your logwood juice, and crack your jokes upon Cobbett's predic-

tions: be cheerly, crack your whips, and halloo to the poor devils of labourers to get out of your way as you ride home from market: do not be frightened by this son of lampblack; for there is a possibility; there is a possibility of averting the evil of cash payments; and not only a possibility of doing it; but the thing is done in the easiest manner in the world: it only requires an Act of Parliament of four lines to repeal the Small Note Bill, which has filled the country with paper. Do that, and that will only bring wheat to *four shillings* a bushel again, or to *three and sixpence* or *three shillings*. That is all! Thus, the gold will be retained in the country, by the drawing in of the paper; and that dreadful evil; that evil so terrific to the son of lampblack, the evil of cash payments being suspended, will be at once most happily and most completely averted.

Was there ever such an ass as this upon the face of the earth before! Is there a clod-thumper,



is there a pig-boy in all England, is there a little ragged wretch set to keep the birds off the corn or the turnip seed, is there a breathing creature that walks erect, and that can articulate human sounds, so brutally ignorant as this son of lampblack? But now to his illustration in the case of the mortgages. These mortgages, are, he says, now lying quietly at three and a half or four per cent., and they will be immediately called in. Observe, 'Squire TOADEATER, who is so zealous in the cause of corruption, having in view the making of his son a distributor of stamps, this TOADEATER has a mortgage upon his land, at three and a half per cent. A suspension of cash payments comes. All the mortgagees are as busy as the devil in a high wind to get in their mortgages, and TOADEATER'S mortgagee, who is perhaps a Jew, or a Christian of very much the same nature, calls in his mortgage, or, which is a much more likely thing, insists upon a new rate of interest,

which he raises to *five per cent.* If he will not let his money lie at five per cent, somebody else will; so that TOADEATER will still have the mortgage upon his land; but will have to pay five per cent. instead of three and a half; but, what sort of money will be *pay in.* He will pay in debased money. Bank notes will be a legal tender; wheat will be from fifteen to twenty shillings a bushel; the rent of TOADEATER'S land will be *nearly doubled*; whereas he will only have to pay ten pounds where he paid seven before. If, indeed, the law permitted the Jew to raise the interest on TOADEATER'S mortgage in proportion to the rise in the price of wheat, TOADEATER could get nothing by the change; but now, by a suspension of cash payments, he must get by the change; and yet, this consummate jackass is alarmed at the new danger which the *landed in-terest* would experience in consequence of another suspension of cash payments! A suspension of cash payments, which would

## TO THE FARMERS OF ENGLAND, &c.

increase the quantity of paper-money, must lower the value of that money; and must therefore, directly, and at once, operate in favour of every debtor of every description. That which lowers the value of money lowers the real amount of debts. That which raises the value of money augments the real amount of debts. It is notorious to all England, that landlords and farmers were ruined by Peel's Bill, because, by raising the value of money, it augmented the real amount of that public or parliament debt, or royal debt, or call it what you will; and, if it be his Majesty's army, his Majesty's navy, his Majesty's high ways, his Majesty's exchequer, his Majesty's treasury, and his Majesty's mint, I, with Mr. PAINÉ, can see no reason why it should not as well be his Majesty's debt; but, call it what you like, it is notorious to all England, that landlords and farmers were ruined by Peel's Bill, because, by raising the value of money, it augmented the real amount of that enormous debt, and made the same tax, which before took away a bushel of wheat, take away three bushels of wheat. This is notorious to all England, and it is also equally notorious, that a *part repeal of Peel's Bill* has, by lowering the value of money, lessened the real amount of that debt, and thereby saved a remnant of the landlords and farmers: these things are notorious to all England, and yet this filthy lump of lampblack expresses his alarm, and calls it a "*new danger*" to the landed interest, that appearances seem to promise us another suspension of cash payments.

Nay, this most ignorant beast does, in his ninth paragraph, expressly anticipate a *fall of prices* in consequence of a suspension of cash payments at the Bank; and he even says, that the landed interest would be reduced to "the same state of *mental*, bodily, and pecuniary suffering that they were *compelled to endure* about three years ago, and from



"which they are scarcely yet relieved." As to the *mental* suffering of farmers in general, as to the *mental* suffering of those who said that "Cobbett's perditions were valzived," there can be little danger on that score, while they have DOCTORS BROUGHAM, BIRKBECK, and MACCULLUCH to administer to their wants, and especially while the season promises them such an abundance of sloe-juice and brandy. With such *mental* resources, they can never suffer on this score. But only think of the incomparable stupidity of this lump of lampblack, who is afraid that an increase of paper-money will lower the price of wheat, and bring the farmers back to the state in which they were in 1822, from which state he says they are scarcely yet recovered, though it is known to every hedger and ditcher, and to almost every sow which the miseries of 1822 suffered to exist from that day to this; when it is known, almost, to every old sow in every farm-yard in

England, that the sufferings of 1822 were produced by a resumption of cash payments, and equally well known, that the recovery, as far as it has taken place, has been solely owing to the Small-note Bill, which was a sort of half suspension of cash payments.

Enough, and too much, bestowed upon such a beast. And this is the enlightened age, is it? This is a branch of Mr. BROUGHAM'S "*best public instructor*." This part and parcel of Mr. DENISON'S (the sleek and candid Member for Surrey) "*omnipotent public press*." This is a part of that vile thing which is the misleader of the public; that sells its columns and its paragraphs at so much an inch; that is the dread of fools, the tool of knaves, the disgrace of England, and the contempt of all men of sense and of spirit.

But, Farmers, a quiet word now, between you and me. You, if you be renters, should take special care not to agree to any rais-

ing of rent, even if a bank suspension were to take place. Mind, it will assuredly take place, or your produce will come down in price. The same cause which will keep your produce up to a high price, will cause the gold to continue to leave the country until there be none left. You would *like*, moderate and most reasonable men as you are; being most reasonable men, who, according to old Daddy Coke's sheep-shearing toast (when Daddy Coke had a sheep-shearing); you, who, according to that toast, would "*live and let live*"; you, being such very reasonable and moderate men, and being loyal men, too, to the back bone, and, of course, greatly fond of your gracious Sovereign's picture, and your wives, too, being so loyal, as to prefer that picture to little bits of dirty paper to put into a stocking; you, moderate creatures, would (I know you would) *like* to have high prices and gold *too*; you would like both these at one and the same time; but this, moderate and reasonable

men as you are, is something like wanting a pretty girl for a wife and a thumping fortune along with her, while the suitor has no fortune at all, and may, perhaps, be ugly or old himself into the bargain. It is very true that pretty girls and thumping fortunes do, sometimes, go together; but, and I pray you to mark it, and if you mark it well it may be as good as a small fortune to you, that high prices and gold (except in case of bad seasons) never did, never will, and never can go together. I pray you to mark that, my boys; and not to think to keep up high prices without at last coming to another bank restriction, which is even now staring you in the face, though the wheat has not yet risen to more than two-thirds of the price that it attained, upon an average of years, previous to the time when the bank began to draw in its paper in consequence of the uncertainty of its further protection at the peace.

With this fact well fixed in your heads; turning a deaf ear to



Peter MACCULLUCH, ceasing your foolish gabble relative to "*things coming about*"; seeing, as clear as daylight, that it is not *things*, but *paper*, that has come about; keeping in your minds, the impossibility of a gold currency even with the present prices; thoroughly convinced, as you ought to be, that the breaking of a country bank or two would make a rush for gold that would turn up the system as a greyhound turns up a hare, and would compel the Ministers, in spite of all their promises and vows, instantly, for the very preservation of the State for a moment, to resort to another suspension of cash payments; laying by the sloe-juice, the log-wood juice and brandy for a little, at any rate; getting your heads cool for once, as cool as they were in 1822; getting yourselves into this state, and seeing that a Bank stoppage may again come, take a little while to think what your situation will be in case of your adoption of that measure. A sudden rise of prices will take place.

As long as your leases last you are safe: you are not only safe, but gaining monstrously. There is, however, *another person*, who will see this as well as yourselves; and that person is no less than your landlord, who will have to pay a great deal dearer for that very meat, bread, hay, corn, straw, cloth, linen, and every thing else that proceeds from the land that you rent. He will say: "Come, farmer SCREWEM, *live and let live*, as Mr. Coke used to say at the great sheep-shearings in Norfolk." That short phrase will be enough. You will understand him from those four words, better than you would understand the parson, if he were to preach a sermon of six hours long upon the sacred duty of paying tithes. "*Live and let live*, farmer SCREWEM." "Aye," say you, "with all my heart, Sir; but how long be these here prices to last?" You stagger him there; for the prices are dependant upon *Acts of Parliament*; and, while there are very few men (as was lately seen

the Parliament itself) who know what Acts have been passed upon this subject, ten thousand cunning men assembled for the purpose, would be wholly unable even to guess what Acts *will be* passed relative to the same matter. You pose him there. Push this question home to him. Ask him how long these prices will last. He will not know what to say. At any rate, stand you firm; make him guarantee a continuation of the high prices, or add not one single farthing to the amount of your rent.

The chances are, that if another Bank stoppage take place, there will be *two prices*! "Oh! what floods of sloe-juice!" But, stop a bit: not, as you too hastily conclude, two prices at one and the same time, to be *both* paid for the same sack of wheat. But two prices, *one or the other* of which will be given for a sack of wheat: and this is the death of paper-money, and, to a certainty, the death of Corruption in England. If this should be the case;

and, without "*equitable adjustment*," I do not see how it is to be avoided; if this should be the case, there will soon be delightful confusion. The Government must make Bank-notes a legal tender, or universal uproar will instantly ensue. Yet, as lamp-black observes, it cannot prevent the funds from falling; nor can it prevent people from getting gold and keeping it if they can. All mankind will be convinced, that the paper will never be paid in gold. Next to idiots will have a desire to get gold in preference to paper; and it will soon happen, that a farmer, for instance, will sell a pig for a golden guinea that he will not sell for less than thirty or forty shillings in paper. The taxes must, for a time, be paid in paper; and very soon the paper-money will share the fate of the paper-money of Robespierre, of Russia, of Austria, of America, and of every other country where this destructive Scotch political engine has been employed. Finally, there will be an end



of it. You will stand as good a chance as other people; but as all is in such a state of uncertainty, you have but this one thing to do: adhere to a resolution never to add one single farthing to your rent.

Having now done with the farmers, I turn to you, Catholics of Ireland, who have been not less deceived than they, and who appear to be in still greater danger of future deception. But, I have not left myself room for that which I intended to address to you, and must therefore content myself at present by postponing, until next week, the appeal which I intended to make to you, in consequence of the appearance of the following letter, which, most curious to observe, announced to the people of Ireland the positive assertion, that Dr. DOYLE had nothing at all to do or to say in the way of that "*concurrence and sanction*" which Mr. O'CONNELL so unblushingly imputed to him; that this positive

assertion was announced to the people of Ireland, on Tuesday last, the 23d of July, *the very day on which I wrote my last Register*, in which Register, *confiding* in the truth and honour of Dr. DOYLE, I took upon myself to deny that that learned and pious prelate had ever given his concurrence and sanction to those hateful measures, so justly reprobated both in England and Ireland.

In my next Register I shall go fully into this matter. I have long taken, and still take, and always shall take, a deep interest in the fate of the people of ill-treated Ireland. I anxiously wish to see real unanimity prevail amongst the Catholics; but, I cannot call unanimity a blind acquiescence in all the whims and freaks of a man who has proved himself to be the boldest asserter that I have ever had any knowledge of, and who was incontestably either a betrayer of the interest and honour of Ireland, or a most egregious and almost willing dupe of

her bitterest and most implacable enemies.

I can do nothing more at present, than insert the following letter from the Reverend Mr. KINSELLA, who is, I believe; the Curate of Dr. DOYLE at Carlow, which letter confirms, and, indeed, more than confirms, all that I had said upon the subject, and which letter speaks so plainly for itself, in style so elegantly simple, and in such moderation of tone, that it must carry conviction to the mind of every reader, while, for his own sake, I hope it will wring the heart of the person whose vanity, hardihood and arrogance have called it forth. I have only to add, that the letter is taken by me from the *Dublin Evening Post*.

WM. COBBETT.

"TO THE EDITOR.

*"Carlow, July 14th, 1825.*

"It was late on yesterday when I read in your Paper a Report of the Proceedings at the Meeting of St. Audeon's. There are some statements in a speech attributed to Mr. O'Connell at that Meeting, which has filled me with great astonishment, and very sincere regret. I am surprised that Mr. O'Connell should have stated, even inadvertently, what must be inaccurate; and I am grieved that the character of my revered Prelate compels me to point out the inaccuracy of Mr. O'Connell's statement. There is no one in the country more convinced than I am of Mr. O'Connell's powerful talents, incorruptible honesty, and highly important services; there is no one in Ireland more aware of the necessity of preserving the most perfect unanimity in the Catholic body; and, most certainly,



nothing less than an object of paramount importance could have induced me to point out an error (as it appears to me) in a man of so much importance to the cause of his country. However, Sir, the character of two most distinguished Prelates is also in question; and I am perfectly convinced that our cause would suffer much more deeply by leaving the breath of suspicion on their spotless reputation, than by pointing out what must have been a mistake on the part of Mr. O'Connell.

"In my remarks on this disagreeable subject, I shall confine myself entirely to the conduct of Doctor Doyle; for though I do most firmly *believe*, that Dr. Murray and he acted throughout precisely in the same manner, still I have not an absolute certainty of each particular in Doctor Murray's conduct, and I am fully determined to state nothing but what I *know* to be the fact.

"There are, in Mr. O'Connell's speech, two statements on which I wish to observe. The first is

contained in the following words:

'I saw that there was a prospect of achieving the liberty of Ireland, by means, at which, under other circumstances, and if acting only upon my own judgment, I should have shuddered with horror. But I did not rest on my own authority; I was in communication with two Prelates, who are the ornaments of Ireland—Doctor Doyle and Doctor Murray. Can I offer a better plea than when I say that I did nothing, said nothing, which had not their entire concurrence and sanction.' Now, Sir, at the meeting in Bridge-street, the whole question at issue was, the propriety of Mr. O'Connell's conduct, in approving of the Bill for increasing the qualifications of Electors, and of the proposed plan for pensioning the Catholic Clergy. If, then, I understand him rightly, he means to say that his reason for laying aside his horror for these Bills was, that they had been sanctioned by the Catholic Prelates, and that it was in consequence of his communications with

the Bishops that his approbation had been given. If such be his meaning, he labours under a great mistake; and in pointing out his error to himself and the public, I shall rest upon the authority of dates and documents, which every one can verify.

"Dr. Doyle left Carlow on the 7th of last March, in order to proceed to England, and until after that period, he was totally ignorant that it was intended to add 'Wings' to the Catholic Bill. He and Doctor Murray arrived in London on the 13th of March, and previous to that time he had held no communication whatever with Mr. O'Connell. Now Sir, I beg your attention to the dates. On the 7th of March (the very day on which Dr. Doyle left Carlow) Mr. O'Connell addressed a letter to the Catholic Association, and in that letter he mentions both the obnoxious measures in terms of approbation. I do not blame him for approving of what he certainly thought right, but I think he will himself perceive that

he was mistaken in saying that his approval was the result of a communication with Dr. Doyle.

"Mr. O'Connell's examinations before the Committees of Parliament took place on the 25th of February, and on the 1st, 4th, and 11th of March, and they had entirely terminated before the arrival of the Bishops in London. In these examinations he had expressly approved of what are called the 'Wings,' and at this period he had never communicated with Doctor Doyle.

"Letters on the State of Ireland by 'J. K. L.' had been published so early as the middle of February. These letters were generally supposed to have been written by Dr. Doyle, and at all events they have received his explicit sanction. Now the author of them had expressly condemned the measures in question, and surely this fact might have reminded Mr. O'Connell that his approval could not have been founded on Dr. Doyle's opinions.

"Soon after Dr. Doyle's arrival

in London, he was himself examined before the Committees of both Lords and Commons. It is unnecessary to repeat the particulars of his evidence, but most certainly neither then, nor at any other time, in private or public, did he give the plan for pensioning the Clergy his sanction or approbation.

"These facts, Sir, appear to me perfectly conclusive, as far as Doctor Doyle is concerned. I do believe that the same statement could be made on the part of Dr. Murray, but, as I have already promised, I shall strictly confine myself to what I can assert of my own knowledge.

"The second statement of Mr. O'Connell, to which I am compelled to refer, is contained in the latter part of his speech. He says of the Bishops 'they may have been taken by surprise. The purity of their own motives and the consciousness of their own integrity may have exposed them to the artifices of designing persons, but the period will never again ar-

rive when they will be unprepared for any measure which the Government may propose.' The obvious inference to be drawn from this statement is, that (in Mr. O'Connell's opinion) the Bishops were duped by the Government, and were thereby led to approve of what they have otherwise condemned. This, Sir, I must deny altogether. Some persons may have been deceived, but most certainly Dr. Doyle was not one of them. The opinions which he entertained of the *generosity and good faith* of the Government were such as to prevent him from being entrapped by any snare that might be laid for him and his brethren.—

During his residence in England he frequently wrote to his friends in the country, and were it proper to produce his letters, it would be seen that he was neither circumvented nor deceived; *the very contrary* would be very clearly demonstrated.

"So far, Sir, as Mr. O'Connell's speech is concerned, I have now done with this painful subject.



The character of Dr. Doyle stands on the very highest point of estimation, both here and in England. Could it, however, be supposed that in *public* he would condemn certain measures, and in *private* give his sanction to Mr. O'Connell's support of them, his consistency, nay, his honesty, would appear extremely doubtful. I am sure that, if Mr. O'Connell had looked at the matter in this light, he would have anticipated my remarks, by coming forward to explain his meaning. The opinion of so very humble an individual as I am can be of no importance to any one, but least of all to Mr. O'Connell, whose Country has repeatedly expressed her gratitude for his unwearied zeal and important services. I may, however, be permitted to say, that while I endeavour to correct in his speech what appears to me to be an error, I still feel in his regard the same sentiments of admiration and gratitude which every honest man, who loves his country, must feel for one of her best and most powerful friends.

"As to the opinion of Dr. Doyle on the Bill for pensioning the Clergy, and the Bill for disfranchising the Freeholders, a few words may not be unnecessary; and, as I have repeatedly heard

him give expression to his sentiments on these subjects, I can be sure of giving them with perfect accuracy. His opinion on the first point is at present, and always has been, the same; he never approved of such a provision for the Clergy—he did, and he does strongly disapprove of it in any shape. His anxious wish for the Emancipation of the Catholics, and the peace of the country, could alone have induced him to acquiesce in some such arrangement; but this reluctant acquiescence would not have been given to any provision which could trench in the slightest degree on the liberties of the Irish Church, or the independence of her Prelacy and Priesthood. During his examination before the Parliamentary Committees, he perceived clearly that the opponents of Catholic Emancipation would have been delighted if he had exhibited an *unqualified* opposition to both the 'Wings'—they would have then thrown upon him all the odium attached to the rejection of Emancipation. He therefore extricated himself from the necessity of giving any evidence with regard to the Forty-shilling Freeholders, because, if he had expressed his opinion, it should have been opposed to the opinions of Mr. Blake

and Mr. O'Connell. His sentiments, however, on this subject, could not possibly be mistaken; the letters of J. K. L. afforded ample testimony of his feelings on this point; and I most positively assert that his opinions are at present and always have been the same as those expressed in the letters of J. K. L.

“ With regard to the legal provision for the Clergy, Dr. Doyle also perceived that if he had entered an unqualified protest against it, he would place himself in direct opposition, not only to the Catholic gentlemen who had previously approved of it in their evidence, but also to many of our parliamentary friends. Nay, more,—he would have rendered himself responsible in the eyes of the country for the failure of the general measure—a failure which the opponents of the Catholics, and the Catholics themselves, and many of their friends in Parliament, would have united in imputing to Dr. Doyle's opposition. He, therefore, yielded a very reluctant assent to the measure, provided always that it would in no degree interfere with the rights of his church or the freedom of his country. His opinion on this subject is most clearly expressed in the evidence before the Com-

mittee of the House of Commons, on the 16th and 18th of March.

“ Having given his reluctant acquiescence, Dr. Doyle was in the next place anxious that the provision for the Clergy should not be given as a *Regium Donum*, or made to depend on an annual vote of the House of Commons, but that it should be a permanent provision established by law. This was the form in which it was introduced, and in order to leave the Bishops and Clergy full time to consider the details of the measure, the *principle alone* of the provision was embodied in a single resolution, and all the details were left to be arranged between the Government and the Clergy. So far the views of Dr. Doyle were accomplished, and in all this it requires no ordinary sagacity to discover in what manner he has been either entrapped or deluded. He had no wish ever to treat with any one connected with the Government; but on the other hand I am convinced that (with God's help) he has no reason to fear that he will be ever betrayed into any measure inconsistent with the civil and religious principles which he always professed.

“ As to Dr. Doyle himself, his most intimate friends are well



aware that even should he withhold his opposition from an arrangement that would leave his religion untouched, and which would meet the approbation of the other Prelates, still for his own individual part, he would rather live by the labour of his hands, than by any provision that would not come from the people, to whom he is appointed to administer the goods of Christ. On this point his sworn evidence gives the strongest corroboration to his well known opinions.

“It is a matter of deep regret to all the friends of Ireland, and to Dr. Doyle in particular, that a difference of opinion on these subjects should have presented even the appearance of disunion among the Catholics of Ireland. As an Irishman attached to constitutional liberty, Dr. Doyle is opposed to any limitation of the Elective Franchise, but in this opinion he differs from some of his most esteemed friends, and there is no reason why they should cease to be united. If the Government were sincere, they would first emancipate the Catholics, and then treat about raising the qualifications of Electors. But there is no reason to hope for this—for as long as we are so silly as to dispute on this subject, the Go-

vernment would be even more silly if they removed the ‘bone of contention.’

“Neither is there any cause why the Catholic Laity should disturb themselves about the provision for their Clergy. Let them leave the Government to treat with the Bishops, if indeed the former have any wish to do so, which I very much doubt. The treaty cannot be concluded in secret, and the Clergy cannot be compelled to adopt it. Were the Bishops inclined to barter the rights and liberties of their religion and country for the Mammon of iniquity, they would be the basest and vilest of men. But no matter; even were it possible for them to become so degraded, it is not possible for them to accomplish their purpose without affording ample time to canvass and oppose their proceedings. Let the Catholics then attend to the one thing necessary—the attainment of their rights. Let them petition against injustice—let them call loudly for the repeal of the Penal Laws—but let them not strengthen the hands of their opponents, nor weaken the efforts of their friends, by irrelevant discussions—above all, let them not diminish the force with which their cause is hourly advancing, by



loading its progress with useless and extraneous incumbrances.

"I am aware, Sir, that I owe an apology to you and to your readers, for the length of this letter. I can only offer the *truth* as my best excuse. I did think (and others, much wiser than I can hope to be, thought with me,) that some expressions of Mr. O'Connell might be used by our opponents to darken the unsullied character of two most eminent Prelates—two most powerful supporters of their country. As my residence in this town, and my profession as a Clergyman, gave me peculiar opportunities of knowing Dr. Doyle's sentiments, I felt that (having power to do so,) I was called upon by a solemn duty to have his conduct properly understood. In effecting this, I did not, in the slightest degree, intend to attach the slightest blame to any other person; and I again repeat, that Mr. O'Connell has not a

warmer admirer, or a more sincere friend, than the writer of this letter.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours, &c. &c.

"WM. KINSELLA."

"Friday, July 15, 1825."

"P. S. The preceding Letter was written on yesterday; but I thought it more prudent not to send it until I should have read your Paper, which arrived this morning. I did hope that something might possibly have occurred at the Aggregate Meeting, which would have spared me the painful necessity of giving a public explanation of Dr. Doyle's conduct and opinions. Though much was done which must give sincere joy to every honest man, yet I saw nothing to supersede the necessity of this letter, and I still with sincere regret feel myself compelled to send it to you for insertion."

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending July 16.

*Per Quarter.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	68	3	Oats .....	24	6
Rye .....	44	7	Beans ...	40	5
Barley ..	36	6	Peas .....	39	3

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended July 16.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	34,938	Oats ...	23,681
Rye .....	230	Beans ...	3,848
Barley ..	2,878	Peas ....	475

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, July 16.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	4,363	for 15,336	4	6	Average, 70	3	
Barley ..	1,386	....	2,516	16	1.....	36	3
Oats ..	10,851	..	14,017	4	5.....	25	10
Rye ....	6	....	10	4	0.....	34	0
Beans ..	1,057	....	2,163	16	6.....	40	11
Peas ....	360	.....	815	4	9.....	45	3

Friday, July 22.—The arrivals of nearly all descriptions of Grain this week are tolerably good, and of Flour the quantity is large. Superfine Wheat found buyers to-day, at about the same prices as last Monday, but all other sorts are nearly unsaleable on any terms. Barley, since Monday, has sold very heavily, and this

article does not support Monday's terms. Beans and Pease] are unaltered. Oats maintain Monday's prices, but they did not sell so freely this morning as on that day. There has not been much trade for Flour this week.

Monday, July 25.—Last week there was a tolerable good supply of most descriptions of Grain. This morning the quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, are moderate; and there are several vessels in from the North with Oats. Prime Wheat sells heavily on much the same terms as this day se'nnight, but all other sorts are 2s. per qr. cheaper.

The Barley trade continues in a stagnant state; and although offers are made at lower prices, yet the buyers decline purchasing. The unfavourable reports of the Bean crops have occasioned an extraordinary demand for this article, and the prices have advanced full 2s. per qr. Peas of both kinds fully maintain last quotations. A few samples of New Boiling Peas have sold at 54s. per qr. The Oat trade is not so brisk as last week, but the quotations of this day se'nnight are fully maintained for dry sweet parcels. In Flour no alteration.

*Price on board Ship as under.*

Flour, per sack .....	60s. — 65s.
— Seconds .....	56s. — 60s.
— North Country ..	52s. — 55s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from July 18 to July 23, both inclusive.

Qrs.		Qrs.	
Wheat .. 5,931	Tares ....	—	
Barley .. 1,410	Linseed ..	3,750	
Malt .... 3,334	Rapeseed .	—	
Oats .... 15,902	Brank ..	—	
Beans ... 2,206	Mustard ..	40	
Flour .... 11,301	Flax ....	—	
Rye ....	Hemp ...	—	
Pease .... 653	Seeds ...	150	

Foreign.—Wheat, 6,035; Barley, 465; and Oats, 1,225 qrs.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, July 25.—The accounts from both Kent and Sussex state, that the fresh shoots which have been made are followed up by the vermin so as to preclude much hope of growing Hops. Duty, to-day, 18,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*; the market firm at last week's prices.

Maidstone, July 23.—The dry hot weather this last week does not appear to have suited the Hops as was expected; for, since our last report, a great many of the strong grounds, which were considered likely for improving, have, within these few days, been going off, and continue full of vermin. On the other hand, in some few parishes the appearances are better, they are getting more clean, and are coming into Bur; but, upon the whole, we call the accounts against the Plantations.

Monday, July 25.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 4,194 firkins of Butter, and 691 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 8,859 casks of Butter.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

### SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 25.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	4	4	to 5	0
Mutton ...	4	4	— 4	10
Veal .....	4	6	— 6	0
Pork .....	5	6	— 6	4
Lamb .....	5	4	— 6	0
Beasts ... 2,227			Sheep ..	21,640
Calves ... 305			Pigs ...	120

### NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	to 4	2
Mutton ...	3	8	— 4	6
Veal .....	3	8	— 5	8
Pork .....	4	0	— 5	8
Lamb .....	4	0	— 6	0

### LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	8	to 4	4
Mutton ...	3	8	— 4	6
Veal .....	4	0	— 5	8
Pork .....	4	3	— 5	8
Lamb .....	5	0	— 6	0

### COAL MARKET, July 15.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*

59½ Newcastle..	44½	30 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 38 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
35 Sunderland..	27½	29 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> — 39 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>



## POTATOES.

## SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware ..... £4 6 to 7 0

Middlings.....2 6 — 3 0

Chats .....2 0 — 2 3

Common Red..0 0 — 0 0

## BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware ..... £4 6 to 7 0

Middlings.....2 6 — 3 0

Chats.....2 0 — 0 0

Common Red..0 0 — 0 0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....60s. to 95s.

Straw...36s. to 45s.

Clover.. 80s. to 115s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....70s. to 97s.

Straw...40s. to 48s.

Clover..84s. to 110s.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury .....	72	74	0	42	44	0	28	32	0	47	49	0	47	48	0
Banbury .....	64	72	0	42	48	0	28	34	0	44	48	6	0	0	0
Basingstoke ....	65	74	0	0	0	0	25	30	0	40	50	0	0	0	0
Bridport .....	64	72	0	36	37	4	26	26	6	48	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford .....	60	72	0	0	0	0	24	31	0	38	42	0	30	41	0
Derby .....	67	72	0	36	44	0	25	30	0	42	48	0	0	0	0
Devizes .....	54	70	0	32	40	0	24	33	0	44	56	0	0	0	0
Dorchester .....	52	70	0	29	35	0	24	27	0	40	52	0	0	0	0
Exeter .....	72	76	0	38	40	0	22	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eye .....	60	70	0	34	41	0	36	40	0	24	30	0	36	40	0
Guildford .....	56	75	0	34	41	0	24	31	0	40	48	0	0	0	0
Henley .....	63	76	0	36	0	0	25	39	0	45	50	0	44	48	0
Horncastle .....	56	66	0	35	40	0	18	24	0	40	45	0	0	0	0
Hungerford .....	64	76	0	36	44	0	26	33	0	42	58	0	0	0	0
Lewes .....	68	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury .....	50	75	0	39	44	0	21	34	0	38	50	0	0	0	0
Newcastle .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northampton .....	68	70	0	0	0	0	21	28	0	37	45	0	40	42	0
Nottingham .....	67	0	0	42	0	0	25	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Reading .....	58	80	0	36	47	0	26	33	0	52	55	0	47	50	0
Stamford .....	59	69	0	40	46	0	26	30	0	41	48	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea .....	76	0	0	42	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	72	0	0	40	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	58	82	0	37	41	0	27	32	0	40	45	0	41	45	0
Warminster .....	52	66	0	28	46	0	25	30	0	40	50	0	0	0	0
Winchester .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith* .....	34	38	0	28	31	0	19	22	9	19	21	0	19	20	0
Haddington* .....	34	37	6	26	32	0	16	20	6	16	20	6	17	21	0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the boll.—The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

*Liverpool, July 19.*—Since this day se'nnight we have had a continuance of dry and extremely hot weather, well suited for securing Hay in good condition, and for the growing Wheats highly favourable. During the week past there was rather more demand for Oats, Barley, and Beans, at a small improvement in value, and Malt advanced 4d. to 6d. per nine gallons. At this day's market, which was tolerably well attended, Oats advanced 1d. per 45 lbs. and Barley 2d. to 3d. per 60 lbs. The sales of Wheat were very limited, although at a reduction in value of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 12th to the 18th July, 1825, inclusive:—Wheat, 7,639; Barley, 153; Oats, 2,574; Malt, 1,415; Beans, 462; and Pease, 357 quarters. Flour, 2,361 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1068 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 721 barrels.

*Norwich, July 23.*—The supply of Wheat was short, but quite sufficient for the demand. The bonded is on sale in large quantities. Prices of our own growth, Red at 56s. to 69s.; White, to 71s.; Barley, a few samples shown, which sold from 36s. to 40s. and much sought after, as the crop is very much injured on all the light soils, particularly those that are gravelly, by the long drought; Oats in request from the same cause; prices, 24s. to 30s.; Beans, 34s. to 39s.; Pease, 32s. to 40s. per quarter; and Flour, 50s. to 53s. per sack.

*Bristol, July 23.*—The following are about the present prices of Corn, &c. at this place. Sales very heavy:—Wheat, from 6s. to 8s. 6d.; Barley, 3s. to 5s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. to 6s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d.; and Malt 5s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 32s. per bag.—Reaping will become general on Monday next.

*Ipswich, July 23.*—We had to-day but a trifling supply of all Corn. Beans were 1s. per qr. dearer. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 65s. to 72s.; Barley, 36s. to 40s.; and Beans, 39s. to 43s. per qr.

*Wisbech, July 23.*—There was a fair supply of Wheat and Oats here to-day, and both sold readily at a small advance.—Red Wheat, 60s. to 68s.; White ditto, 70s. to 72s.; Oats, 20s. to 28s.; and Beans, 40s. to 42s. per qr.—Averages:—Wheat, 520, 3l. 5s. 6d.; Oats, 499, 19s. 2d.; and Beans, 126, 2l. 1s. 2d.

*Boston, July 20.*—So little is now passing here in the Corn Trade, that it is very difficult to write the state of the market. Real fine Wheat supports its value; Oats, if fresh, are 1s. per qr. dearer; but all other Grain is about the same as last week.

*Wakefield, July 22.*—The arrivals of Wheat reported this week are very large, principally foreign. The trade has generally ruled dull, partly in consequence of the stoppage in navigation, the effects produced by fine weather, and the prospects of an early harvest. Wheat is full 1s. per qr. lower than on this day se'nnight, and sales very limited. Oats sell readily at 13½d. to 14d. per stone. Prices, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per load. Beans are again 1s. per quarter higher.

*Hull, July 22.*—We still continue to receive very scanty supplies of all sorts of English Grain. The finest Wheats are readily taken by the Millers on rather better terms. Oats and Barley were 1s. per qr. dearer. Since this day week, several sales have taken place in Bond Barleys, and it is in request at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 23.*—The Farmers' supply of Wheat is not equal to the wants of the Millers, and in consequence fresh Wheat was in great demand at 2s. per quarter advance. The reports of the Barley crop continue unfavourable, and fresh samples fit for malting have been sold as high as 45s. and 46s. per qr. Malt is 2s. per qr. dearer, and in demand.



## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow, July 23.*—We had a very bad show of fat Cattle to this day's market. We might with propriety say there was not a lot to be called fat. Prices 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Store Cattle were supplied in great plenty, and, the weather being dry, we are a good deal distressed for feed, which caused a small reduction of price. Scots, from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns, and Devons, from 3s. to 4s. The Sheep here in great numbers, and the sale very bad; not half of them sold: Hoggets, from 25s. to 34s.; fat ones, to 46s. Lambs, from 18s. to 25s. Meat: Beef, 6½d. to 8½d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; Lamb, 9d.; and Pork, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

*Horncastle, July 23.*—Beef, 8s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 7d.; Lamb, 9d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

*Manchester, July 20.*—On sale 2,548 Sheep, at 5½d. to 7d. per lb. sinking the offal; 424 Cattle, at 4½d. to 7d.; 8 Pigs; 2,701 Lambs, at 5d. to 7d.; 12 Calves.—Total 5,693.

*Morpeth Market, on Wednesday,* was well supplied with Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; fat sold readily at last week's prices; inferior stood long, and part were not sold.—Beef, from 7s. to 7s. 9d.; Mutton, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; and Lamb, 7s. to 8s. per stone, sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended July 16, 1825.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*.....	70	9	36	4	25	2
Essex .....	70	9	32	2	26	0
Kent.....	66	9	32	9	27	3
Sussex.....	67	0	0	0	26	3
Suffolk .....	68	10	33	3	27	10
Cambridgeshire.....	65	9	0	0	19	1
Norfolk .....	67	0	34	8	26	2
Lincolnshire .....	65	6	35	4	22	8
Yorkshire .....	65	1	40	1	22	1
Durham .....	68	5	0	0	29	6
Northumberland .....	62	7	36	4	25	11
Cumberland .....	66	1	36	11	24	10
Westmoreland .....	71	2	37	0	26	4
Lancashire .....	69	7	23	6	22	10
Cheshire .....	69	9	0	0	0	0
Gloucestershire.....	70	0	42	0	27	7
Somersetshire .....	70	6	30	3	23	11
Monmouthshire .....	70	7	0	0	0	0
Devonshire.....	70	1	40	6	25	6
Cornwall.....	72	4	40	10	27	6
Dorsetshire .....	67	10	36	0	26	2
Hampshire .....	67	10	41	0	24	0
North Wales .....	68	6	39	7	20	9
South Wales .....	64	10	38	0	20	9

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

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